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I have found many plants of *Asplenium pinnatifidum*, and *A. bradleyi*. The same deep valley which separates Sand Mt. from Lookout Mt. extends from Fort Payne to Trenton. On both sides of this valley are high precipitous walls of rocks. On these rock walls is where *A. pinnatifidum* and *A. bradleyi* are to be found. I wanted to explore these cliffs near Fort Payne to see if these two spleenworts were as plentiful there as at Trenton. Reaching the cliffs I searched for some distance along the road which leaves the mountain at this place, finding a number of plants of *A. pinnatifidum*, but found none of *A. bradleyi*. I could not spend as much time as I would like, as I wanted to take the train for Trenton, for I felt I had walked far enough.

As I left Sand Mt. I noted a change in the flora. As the sandstone gave way to limestone, *Pellaea atropurpurea* and *Asplenium parvulum* began to appear, as these plants prefer limestone to sandstone.

Taking the train I soon reached Trenton, and after a seven mile walk reached home, ending one of my most interesting tramps.

STOCKPORT, IA.

Some Recent Fern Literature.

MAXON, W. R. New selaginellas from the western United States. Smithsonian Misc. Coll. **72**: no. 5. pl. 1-5. 22 Dec. 1920.

In the paper bearing the above title, Maxon presents descriptions of six undescribed species of *Selaginella*. Five of these are from southwestern United States; the sixth from Montana. It will be of interest to American fern collectors to list here the names and type localities specifically. All are described at length and well illustrated by half tone reproductions of whole plants.

S. mexicana; Organ Mts., N. Mexico,
S. eremophila; Mountain Spring, San Diego Co.,
California,
S. arizonica; Santa Catalina Mts., Arizona,
S. asprella; San Antonio Mts., California,
S. leucobryoides; Providence Mts., California.
S. Standleyi; Glacier National Park, Montana.

All these new species represent segregates from the mass of forms formerly included under *rupestris*. Their differentiation now merely follows the gradual accumulation of more material, extensive field study, and discriminating study in the laboratory. Some doubtful forms still remain, for the proper placing of which more material is needed; the attention of members who may be able to help is especially called to Mr. Maxon's request for specimens from the southern and western United States.

CHRISTENSEN, CARL. *Dryopteris* species and varieties novae. *Repertorium Nov. Sp.* **15**: 24-26. 1917.

Discusses a new species, *D. rupicola*, and varieties of *D. sancta* from Santo Domingo.

BRITISH FERN GAZETTE, Vol. 4. no. 6. June and September, 1920.

Reports a resumption of annual meetings, a doubling of subscription, and includes accounts of fern varieties, and methods of culture of the sort dear to the British amateur fern student.

Mrs. E. D. W. Brown¹ has described in detail eight cases of apogamy which occurred in prothallia of *Osmunda cinnamomea* and *O. Claytoniana* grown from the spores on nutrient solutions in the laboratory. Only

¹ Brown, Elizabeth Dorothy Wuiet, Apogamy in *Osmunda cinnamomea* and *O. Claytoniana*. *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* **47**: 339-345, figs. 1-7. Aug., 1920.

one instance of apogamy in the genus *Osmunda* had previously been recorded and all former attempts to induce it or to detect it under natural conditions had failed.

Louise H. Coburn reports (in *Rhodora* **22**: 156, Sept., 1920) the apparently spontaneous occurrence of *Marsilea quadrifolia* in a pond, artificial, but fed by natural springs, in a park at Skowhegan, Maine. This is the second report for that state.

LYGODIUM JAPONICUM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—My attention was called to this interesting climbing fern in 1913, when I saw a pot of it in a friend's garden in Summerville, South Carolina, and was told that it had been found in a near-by thicket.

While in Summerville in March, 1920, I found this fern growing on the side of a ditch, in one of the main streets of the town. The fronds, which were then quite dry and brown, were several feet long, and had twined around a small shrub. There were several small ferns, of the same kind, growing near, two of which I brought home and potted and for a year they have been growing vigorously, developing new fronds and sending up vines one of which is several feet in length.

Mr. C. A. Weatherby states that the *Lygodium japonicum* was reported as naturalized about Thomasville, Georgia, as long ago as 1905.

Mr. E. W. Graves, in a recent Fern Bulletin, mentions it as growing in Mobile along a creek and in gardens. Miss Lewis, of Summerville, has two of these ferns growing in her garden and said that she had been gathering them for a number of years in the deep ditches which drain the town. Miss Laura Bragg, Director of the Charleston, S. C., Museum, writing from there says, "I am sending you a specimen of the cultivated *Lygodium* which has escaped in this vicinity. It was

introduced by a florist here and there is a beautiful vine growing in the place where the greenhouses were originally."

It has been suggested that the spores of the fern may have been brought from Japan in rice. The ferns growing in Charleston were undoubtedly introduced by a florist but it seems unlikely that those growing in Summerville, thirty miles away, owe their origin to the same source.

A friend who has spent many years in Japan writes that she has found the *Lygodium japonicum* in a half dozen places around Kamahura growing generally in the long bamboo grass on the edge of a pine wood on a sandy hillside where it climbs up the grass stems or trails on the ground. The fern is not cultivated in Japan nor used ornamentally as one or two native ferns are.—MARY L. ANDERSON, LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

American Fern Society.

Charles Noyes Forbes, Curator of Botany in the Bernice Pauahi Bishop of Museum Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, Honolulu, died at his home in Honolulu on August 10, 1920.

Mr. Forbes was born at Boylston, Massachusetts, September 24, 1883. Following his elementary training he attended the Fay school, Southboro, Massachusetts, (1895-1897) and the High School at National City, California. In 1908 he was graduated from the University of California with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Soon after, Mr. Forbes came to the Bishop Museum as Assistant in Botany and was later appointed Curator of Botany.

During his twelve years on the staff of the Museum, Mr. Forbes developed a small miscellaneous collection